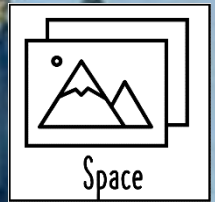


# YEAR 5/6 SUMMER

# ART



## WHAT SHOULD I ALREADY KNOW?

- Develop Ideas - I know how to record observations, use my sketchbook to revisit ideas, and how to choose an art medium for my artwork.
- Techniques- I can draw smaller and bigger objects together in an art piece to show their relationship to one another. (Y1/2)
- Techniques - I can create a sense of depth by overlapping objects. (Y3/4)
- Techniques - I can show a larger, nearer objects in the foreground with smaller, further away objects behind. (Y3/4)
- Study of Artists - I can compare the artwork of two different artists of the same style.
- Evaluation - I know how to analyse my artwork in order to develop it.

## VOCABULARY

Space	Space refers to objects and the area around them. Space relates to volume, so a space has width, depth and height.
Surrealism	Surrealism is an artistic style. Artwork includes imagery that is outlandish and perplexing, as it is meant to jolt the viewer out of their comforting assumptions.
Depth	In art, depth refers to the perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition, as well as the distance around and between subjects.
Middle Ground	The space between the foreground and the background.

## ARTIST STUDY

RENÉ MAGRITTE (1898-1967)



René Magritte was a Surrealist artist who became well known for creating a number of thought-provoking images. He often depicted ordinary objects in an unusual context, which challenged observers' preconditioned perceptions of reality.

He once said, "To be a Surrealist means barring from your mind all remembrance of what you have seen, and being always on the lookout for what has never been seen."

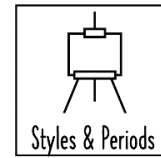
His first exhibition, which took place in Brussels in 1927, was badly received by critics. This negative feedback was the making of the young artist. Frustrated, Magritte moved to Paris where he made friends with the founder of Surrealism André Breton. He met contemporaries in literature and music, and participated in the creation of a manifesto entitled, Surrealism in Full Sunlight.

It took him some years, and a move back to Belgium, to find financial success but by the early 1930s sales of Magritte's work were gathering momentum.



The Son of Man  
(1964)

## CONNECTING CONCEPTS



## STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The placement of objects in the foreground, middle ground and background affects the depth and space of a piece of artwork.
- André Breton was the first artist to describe the artistic style known as Surrealism in his Surrealist Manifesto written in 1924.
- In the time since Magritte died in 1967, his works have become so recognisable that they can't even be stolen, as a group of thieves discovered in 2009. Having stolen his 1948 work Olympia, reportedly worth £3.6 million, they failed to sell it on the black market as potential buyers claimed it was too recognisable to own. The work was duly returned to the Magritte Museum in excellent condition three years later.
- It is believed that Magritte created forgeries of art from people such as Picasso. This allegedly became helpful during WWII during German occupation of Belgium between 1940 and 1944, as he forged banknotes. This created a means of survival in the face of poverty.